SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1911.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter

# Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month

DAILY, Per Year SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. 70 Postage to foreign countries added.

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made paycble to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street: Treasurer of the Association. I. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street

London office, liftingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand. The daily and Sunday SUN are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange, Carlton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Charing Cross Road.

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du Quatre Septembre (near Place de l'Opéra) dally and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opera, and Klosque 19. Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Recognition of the Right of "Business" to Be Heard.

The Republicans of one of the most important Assembly districts in this town resolution framed by Mr. CHARLES A. seldom fail to convey thought meriting tive decree. careful attention. We exhibit again the text of the resolution:

"That the Republicans of this [the Twentyninth] Assembly district hereby request the President of the United States to recommend to Con- It consists of a declaration that over a gress the appointment of a special commission of representative business men, members of Congress, Government officials and economists. to endeavor to bring about greater harmony in the relationships between the Government and business organizations with a view to encourage the investment of capital in new enterprises, the continued employment of labor and the unfettered development of the prosperity of the country."

Like the resolutions recently voted by the trustees of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, this suggestion is specific and directly in the line of progress toward political sanity. It is ing a practicable channel for the sentiexpression in the letters sent by so many men of business, "big" and "little," to be printed in THE SUN.

As was remarked yesterday by the Springfield continues: "The industries of the nation sooner or later must have peace. They must occupy no doubtful position under the law. They must know precisely where they are at, relative to Government attack or control."

At Pocatello in Idaho yesterday Mr. WICKERSHAM'S great chief, now on his travels, expressed the hope that "the time is near at hand when we must get together for prosperity." We hope Mr. TAFT hopes so. We hope he will make Mr. WICKERSHAM hope likewise. At any rate, the Persident may discover in Mr. CONANT'S suggestion one method of getting together for prosperity. Such a getting together might mark the beginning of the return of the pendulum from the vicious swing originally imparted by Mr. ROOSEVELT's declaration at Minneapolis, just ten years ago, that the time had then come for "a change from the old attitude of the State and the nation toward property."

# Touching on the Wiley Bureau.

It might be both logical and benefi-

and outside of official life.

food laws that have been enacted and diate attention. the consequence the country has come | The problem of poverty is totally diflaw, custom and logic have assigned the different. conservation of the public health. To Obviously there is serious difficulty in

way, bringing his bureau with him.

Marine Hospital and Public Health ser- certain very broad general laws and the of Surgeon-General WALTER WYMAN, and it seems to us a most logical and so so excellent idea. Whether Dr. WYMAN of purely local importance. 6 00 will applaud this proposition we have no ......... 2 00 means of knowing. Dr. Wiley seems been embodied in the draft of a law ordinary intrepidity are wary of con- of Barcelona and sponsored by Senores tact. But it is evident that the purposes FIGUERA Y DURAN and PRATT DE LA all to conform to the Sherman act, which of the Wiley bureau are in perfect accord with the purposes of the public health service, and it is easily conceivable that the lubricating offices of into harmonious cooperation. In that lona. This body would have charge of case we should have efficiency and have the roads, and to a certain extent the railit in the right place.

Congress will reconvene at an early charities and other purely local interests day, and if it can be induced to take as they develop. an hour or two off from campaign politics the country may get helpful action.

#### of With His Head! .

Mr. WINFIELD A. HUPPUCH, whose visible source of support is said to be in the wall paper industry, having been indicted for violation of the Sherman law has been betrayed into a statement that completely reveals his mind that the severest punishment should be imposed on Mr. HUPPUCH, and State have adopted a significant and that if the judicial department is impotent to treat him as he deserves his CONANT, a gentleman whose utterances case should be attended to by execu-

It is unnecessary to repeat in full Mr. HUPPUCH's confession. Its bare outlines will suffice to satisfy everybody except the business classes of his guilt. long period he and the corporation in which he has invested his capital have been endeavoring to protect their trade name, sell the goods they make at a swindlers by the investigation of the financial standing and moral hazard of those who sought to buy their goods.

Of the specific misconduct alleged in the formal complaint made against Mr. HUPPUCH and the evidence which supports it there is no necessity to take notice. Mr. HUPPUCH has convicted cratic party was supposed to have ruined of American and European horses are now valuable because it is definite in provid- himself out of his own mouth of offences itself by riot. that firmly establish his place in the comment which has recently been finding munity. He has confessed to having primary had nothing to fight about, not now being "manufactured," as the report survived in business for twelve years, a period during which 55 per cent. of his been turned over to the tender mercies ruptey or compelled to abandon the the returned prodigal. History has no farmers of Japan and the whole nation. Springfield Republican, "no one who trade. This fact alone stamps him as a record of a tamer and more tuneful conhas observed the ebb and flow of public proper subject for governmental pursuit vention. Colonel A. C. DRINKWATER, sentiment in this country through a and social condemnation. He is a busiperiod of many years can believe that ness man who has not been brought to found the proceedings very dull. It was the present situation with respect to failure through the vicissitudes of trade.

# Catalanism.

The phase of politics known as Catalanism seems to be making considerable originated in that province it represented in its fullest development an aspiration for independence, for a separate destiny from the rest of the country. The Catalan idea meant in fact secession In this aspect, of course, only a few fanatics take it seriously. The new Catalanism, however, is a recognition of the totally different needs and problems of various parts of the country.

In some of the provinces, as for stance in Andalusia and the Castiles, the educational problem consists in the development of primary instruction. The vast majority of the people remain to-day in absolute ignorance. In other sections, of which Catalonia is an excellent example, primaryinstruction has become widely diffused, not alone owing to the greater vigilance of the local authoricent to eliminate from the Department ties but also because of the natural inof Agriculture the bureau over which clination of the people themselves. In Professor WILEY presides and transfer these parts, therefore, the demand of it to some executive subdivision with the hour is for a system of secondary which it can be operated in harmony. In education. Similar differences exist as the early days, perhaps, the so-called regards public works. In the agriculchemical bureau had as obvious a place tural regions, like the great central in Secretary Wilson's scheme as many plateau of the Peninsula, it is urgent to others grouped under that leadership; as develop plans of irrigation which may much so, for example, as any of the vari- restore vitality to the lands exhausted ous bureaus which to-day are merely by the drain of centuries of heedless duplicating the work of the Geological cultivation. Systems of roads well Survey. The Department of Agricul- built and well kept, such as France enture notoriously overlaps other depart- joys, are also needed to bring the prodments in many respects, doing a great ucts of the soil within the reach of the deal of work which is done elsewhere and markets and the railroad centres. On quite often very much better. A result the other hand, in the north of Spain of this bewildering and improvident the crying need is for the construction arrangement is vastly to increase the of railroad trunk lines with many cost of government. Nobody, however, branches in order to favor-the exploitaseems to care about this. But another tion of the mineral wealth of the reresult is to confuse and complicate really gion and to foster the growth of the important functions, and this is begin- factories now enjoying a healthy inning to impress unpleasantly persons in fancy there. In other parts of Spain the utilization of the vast water power As things are now, in view of the pure of the mountain regions demands imme-

to attach to their enforcement, Dr. ferent in divers sections. While in the WILEY'S bureau of chemistry has about centre and south pauperism may be as legitimate a relation to the Depart- said to have standing as a profession, ment of Agriculture as to the Naval and certainly has become a social plague, War College at Newport. It has come in the active regions of the north and to pass that this bureau is now charged east begging is regarded as disgraceful with the proper interpretation and exe- at least in the same degree as in our own cution of the laws we refer to, and its country. Pleinly new laws, or at least place is manifestly in the scheme of different methods of application of laws, some governmental agency to which are demanded to meet conditions so

retain it longer as an unimportant and meeting this diversity of requirement impotent and obscure factor in so co- by the agency of a highly centralized of a contributing editor. lossal a political organization as the government in which all the thinking and Department of Agriculture has come to all the ordering is done in Madrid and be is flagrantly absurd. It is neces- practically no discretion is left to the sary, of course, that Secretary Wilson local authorities in the administration should continue to deal with crop prog- of general laws framed on the theory nostications, with peachblows and hol- that they are to fit all parts of the country low horn, with hog cholera, tubercu- alike. Therefore a strong feeling has losis and subsoils. In this haleyon realm grown up in all parties which hold of conjecture he is unapproached and ground between the uncompromising unapproachable. But Congress has republican group and the clerical conlifted pure food from the more or less servatives that something in the way of outdoors and in the gymnasium).

interesting level of guesswork to the decentralization is imperative. It canhigh altitude of exact science, and it not be said that anything like federalis only proper that Professor WILEY ism, even of the most modified kind, is should follow where legislation leads the thought of, but rather the confiding to local councils of a power of discussion We note the suggestion that the Wiley and determination of local economic bureau should be transferred to the and social questions within the lines of vice, at present under the able conduct granting to executive officials of a certain amount of independence of dictation from Madrid in dealing with matters

This is the modern Catalanism. It has REIBA. According to its terms the Catalan community would have as its new organ of government an assembly made up of the four provincial deputations of science may bring WILEY and WYMAN Gerona, Lerida, Taragona and Barceroads, of the four provinces, the schools,

afford to spare much from its revenue; the cities and other local groups are so heavy that it is practically impossible to find a new source of income. As respects new works, for which loans can be before the new plan can take practical shape.

At any rate the proposal will be a lead-Ing subject of discussion at the coming session of the Cortes. Several members of the Ministry have declared themselves favorably impressed with the idea, and hostile to it.

### Sweet Harmony in Faneuil Hall.

The Democratic State convention in Faneuil Hall this year seems to have been a love feast and a musicale: last temporary ticket in dumb show, and policemen were almost as numerous in opment of a new source of wealth. the hall as delegates. Afterward the a postal card ballot suggested by him-

competitors have been forced into bank- of the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, are likely to be most advantageous for the 'big business' can long continue without forcing a popular reaction against the anti-capitalistic radicalism of the anti-capitalistic radicalism of the him for life.

Consequently it is the high duty of the single row of a naish capitalistic row of a n smiles upon us to-day." There wasn't a a civilized country.

It is necessary to let the American Government of the hall. The let upon us to-day. band led by a conductor with a varied répertoire the delegates would have gone to sleep.

We have spoken of the convention as in compliment from the presiding officer Thee and the delegates sang mightily is in his guard and will not permit the violation greeted with "Should Auld Acquaintance degrading for their condition of a free country Be Forgot?" Honey Firz, the Mayor, escorted to the platform, basked in the strains of "Sweet Adaline." The only discordant note was struck by the platform: in blood and thunder tones it assailed the horrid monster of Privilege, which "mighty force" it challenged "in behalf of the millions if oppresses and with faith in the destiny of our repub- and in order to save the dignity of our peo But the delegates had not made

the platform, or read it, and it cast no factitious shadow upon their merry

the real friends of direct nominations are this bill. - The Hon. Wandams of Wadhams At least one reason for its passage.

A prosecution of the designers of somof the wall papers that are on the market might be greeted with enthusiastic and unanimous approval.

Mr. HUPPUCH is 48 years old. When a youn man he came to New York. The Tribune. Not even partisan prejudice can excusthis slander The French garrison in North Africa

at the moment exceeds 75.000 troops; that

of the Spanish passes 25,000. To this Italy now adds 60,000 by way of demon strating how simple and inexpensive i the business of "pacific penetration." Thanks to Governor Dix, a State

majority of whose citizens desired no

direct primary legislation has obtained a

direct primary law which no one wanted. What would General SHERMAN say he could see this war?

The acquisition of General BERNARDO REYES as contributing editor by a news paper printed in the Spanish language at San Antonio raises a suspicion, despit his protests, that he is still a candidate for President of Mexico. The General, it may be added, is very fond of life in Paris. and he is not dependent upon the salary

# The Progressive Curriculum.

"University Notices" in the Daily Princetonian 1915-All freshmen who registered in physical cation are expected to report for work to day 2:30 P. M. Baseball, basketball, elementar

wimming. 8:30 Elementary football.
4:30 Intermediate swimming, soccer football. ing and weight throwing), cross-country running

# FOR SANITY IN POLITICS.

Working for Hard Times.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is beyond comprehension that an Administration seeking reelection should antagonize the business interest. Investors and business want to know why the Sherman act must take their money away from them.

If the Sherman act is for the best public good, don't interfere with it. If it has been demonstrated that it is not for the best public good, at least modify it.

It is a shame that the corporations which have made our country great in the business world are the target for Government at tack, their leaders liable to imprisonment nobody wants. G. W. DOUGHERTY.

NEW YORK, October 6.

#### LIVE STOCK IN JAPAN.

Visitors to Japan used to report that the beef sold to foreign sojourners was tough and tasteless, the milk was poor in quality and meagre in supply, the butter was impossible, and as for mutton, the Japanese ap peared never to have heard of it. It was also said that the Japanese detested pork and The great difficulty of the whole subject is that of providing funds for new first thing that impressed the tourist. With administrations, since the general Gov- a population of 48,000,000 Japan slaughtered ernment is unwilling and in fact cannot in 1997 only 155,700 beef animals; and if the country had eaten all of its poultry there would have been only a third of a fowl per capita. The poor native cattle and scrubby equally unwilling and unable to part with | horses are used to some extent for draught any of their funds, and taxes are already purposes, but farm live stock is still of very small importance, and the product of silkworm is worth about nine times as much

The Japanese Government is now try raised, the question is simple enough, but ing to stimulate an interest in domesti any person of reasonably progressive the matter of upkeep has to be solved animals. It is spreading the idea that tional bill of fare, which now consists chiefly of fish, rice and vegetables; and the lates publication of the Japanese Agricultural Department tells that the Government is earnestly studying the live stock industry

buying the best cattle it can find in Ameri-Premier Canal EJAS is said to be far from under the control of the Agricultural Department cattle breeding farms on which there are now about 1,500 head of pure blood Holstein, Ayrshire, Shorthorn, Devon and other superior dairy and beef breeds. The Government is beginning to dispose of these cattle to farmers on favorable terms and is encouraging them both to improve the native stock and to supplement it with foreign vear it was a free fight and chaos. A breeds. It is also sending many of the profit, and to guard themselves from year ago the Democrats nominated a most capable young men to America and England to study live stock husbandry and they will return home to help the devel

The Government is also interested in the Hon. EUGENE N. Foss was nominated by improvement of horses, not so much for holding has little need for horse traction self and elected Governor, a case of a as to provide good horses for city use and strong man leading a mob, for the Demoon one of the Government stock farms. Some of the best breeds of hogs have also This year the convention following a been introduced and hams and bacon are even the platform, which seems to have announces, to convince the people that the hog provides really fine food commodities All this is educational work and the results

# A PROTEST.

the old Butler warhorse, must have Exposition of the Characteristics of the Venezuelan People.

his forty-second convention, and not a To the Congress and People of United States and

only sign of activity was the circulation of the Hon. Whitrfield S. Tuck passing right, and that he cannot remain impassible the President is a man of "charming but someof the Hon. WHITFIELD S. TUCK passing right, and that he cannot remain impassible cards of introduction to country delelanism seems to be making considerable headway in Spain, although as an assertion of separatist sentiment in Catalonia it may be said to be losing ground. As originated in that province it represents the said to be losing ground. But for the presence of a green and people of United States and other lands of introduction to country delebefore the invasive policy of the State Department. Venezuela has not committed to the care what aristocratic manners. He is the descendant of any foreign nation the jurisdiction of her sovereignty; and consequently she protests as man of "charming but some what aristocratic manners. He is the descendant of any foreign nation the jurisdiction of her sovereignty; and consequently she protests as man of "charming but some what aristocratic manners. He is the descendant of any foreign nation the jurisdiction of her sovereignty; and consequently she protests as man of "charming but some what aristocratic manners. He is the descendant of any foreign nation that province it represents to present the state of introduction to country delebegates. There never was such harmony and severe listlessness in a Democratic sovereignty; and consequently she protests as man of "charming but some what aristocratic manners. He is the descendant of any foreign nation that the cannot remain impassion to the state of the State policy of neonle of United States and other his ancestors having civilized nations, against the unqualified atti-tude of the State Department, which proves that very proud of this part of his origin, and those the American Government is now driven by a who desire to flatter him allude to certain spurious and mean speculation.

some sort a musicale. When Governor national honour and integrety on account of the the King of France away back about 1000 A. D. Foss rose to acknowledge with a bow a shameful wardship assumed by a forgign nation from whom all the royal rulers and pretenders concerned through the promises of the traitors by the want of prudence and patriotism of Gomez the band played "My Country, 'Tis of and his few partisans; but the Venezuellan people born a republican, and he certainly had of their rights. They will not accept that hateful in chorus. The prodigal son was wardship, incompatible with their honour and They consider such interference as an offence

the civilization of the present time. Venezuela therefore, while protesting solemnly with a profound anger, declares in name of the majority of her sons that she will not tolerate longer this abuse and revile, and on this groun she considers that if the coterie of the White House does not cease to act with so hateful pur poses of usurpation the words will very so grant the place to the deeds and then. Woe to he pecvish, ambitious and rascal! for in that way, there will be many Venezuellans ready to run the poigniard through the breast of the murderers of the international right and it will not be difficult to undertake this task with an to that of Garneld, except that now it will not be the hand of Guiteaux, but that of a true patrio of moral policy to free a Continent. CARACAS: July 5, 1911.

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In conside

stores were empty, as they should be, these es-tablishments would be found closed on similar occasions in future.

If you have the true holiday spirit, remember this and you will thus do more for the cause than f you contributed a week's salary toward a cele NEW YORK, October 6.

The Peril of John Smith, Business Man.

John Smith was just a business man of credit and success;

None in his line made better goods or sold his der, will be disarmed. wares for less.

John's trade grew large; he heaped up wealth the no dishonor solled; His milis were busy workshops where contented

labor tolled. seemed as if his services were needed

is church trustee, bank president, school overseer and Mayor. His neighbors looked upon him as a credit to the

All men spoke well of him, and helped to spread his fair renown. "My friends." declared the grateful John. tokens of good will Make me desire to render you more useful service

still. My industries on larger and more modern I'll turn out more and better goods, and sell them

cheaper yet."

Then spoke a wise man: "Mr. Smith." said be warned in time; Keep your good name and peace of mind, avoid disgrace and crime.

Your business is a large one now; henceforth a bitton shun! If to extend it you decide, a hideous risk you'll run You're now an honest business man, but then

you well may pale!you'll be a vile monopolist and end your days to Jall!"

B. H. TITERRINGTON.

## CHIPS OF OLD WORLD POLITICS.

The French Navy and the German.

The great display of enthusiasm at Toulor which accompanied the recent French nava manœuvres brought out an extraordinary dis play of acerbity in the German press. It has long been the fashion with the German press to belittle the French navy, and this time the papers seem to have regarded it as at saffront to Germany that the French themselves should take any pride in their warships. The speeches of President Fallières and M. Delcassé, the Minister of Marine, seem to have caused

standard of preparedness which had been reached by the French naval force. He did not unduly exaggerate the force itself, but he said that it was animated by the single ambition to be as genuinely ready as was the French army to re spond at any moment to the country's call. This declaration was treated in Berlin and other German centres as a threat "equally brutal and empty." Only the Vossische Zetung kept its head. It said that M. Deleassé could hardly have saids less, and it credited him with holding in the French Cabluet a prudent and moderate position. French Cabluet a prudent and moderate position

throughout the Moroccan crists. The German press to the contrary notwith-standing, the French naval display at Toulon was very impressive. Absolutely no ducks" were paraded, and no new vessels which were not complete and in commission were placed in line. The warships mustered were ninety in number, including five 18,500 ton battleships All were tuned up to battl of the Danton class. Atch with their full complement of men, stores, armament and ammunition, just as if they were o tackle a bostile fleet the next day. of four Vice Admirals and eight Rear Admirals were flying. The fleet represented a displace-ment of nearly 420,000 tons and carried 37,000 men and 1,317 guns.

A vast crowd gathered in Toulon during the exercises and thousands went out in excursion boats to witness them. There was tremendous enthusiasm over the national display of might on the sea.

Almost simultaneously the German annual naval review took place at Kiel. The fleet which Emperor William reviewed consisted of twenty-six battleships, many of them, however. by no means of the Dreadnought class; four large cruisers, eight small ones, seventy-five torpe boats, eight submarines and two divisions "mine searchers," about 130 vessels of all and sizes. The column as it passed the imperial yacht Hohenzollern was about eight and a half is earnestly studying the live stock industry in other countries.

For two years the Government has been being of real efficiency.

blast furnaces and iron and steel making works at several places in Italy. The chief purpose was to make the Italian Government independent of foreign makers of the ment independent of foreign makers of iron and steel for governmental purposes. In the beginning the purpose was to build ships and to provide materials for the State railways. Very high protection imposts have shut out of Italy many kinds of iron and steel for governmental purposes. In the beginning the purpose was to build ships and to provide materials for the State railways. Very high protection imposts have shut out of Italy many kinds of iron and steel from Great Britain, Germany and France. Italy is very poor in minerals. Her farms, he said, were being supplemented from entirely new sources. The returns from poultry, eggs, buttef, bacon and fruit were estimated at \$70,000,000 for the year.

Considering methods of advancing the interests of the farmers of Ireland. Lord Brassey advocated the opening of a good waterway from the best ores have been stripped so that they average 50 to \$9 per cent. iron content which is well as the best ores have been stripped so that they average 50 to \$9 per cent.

ests of the farmers of Ireland. Lord Brassey advocated the opening of a good waterway from the Belfast; but, even more than this. he thought it desirable to develop motor transit ver Ireland. He pointed out further that ough Ireland still remained and probably always would remain essentially an agricultural country, a great change had come about in its industrial development. The great brewing inindustrial development. The great brewing in-terests of Dublin, the shipbuilding and linen industries of the north and the great extension and improvement in the manufacture of Irish lace of remarkable beauty indicated the growth of new means of support for the population All the signs, he said, were pointing to a much brighter day for Ireland.

### The New Portuguese President.

The new Portuguese President, Senher Manoel de Arriaga, has had no small trouble making up his Cabinet. Several combinations failed, and the Interior, is acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is understood that Dr. Vascon-cellos, at present Portuguese Minister to Madrid, is ultimately to take the foreign portfolio. The difficulty seems to be to find some one to succeed foreign portfolio. The him in his present post.

President Arriaga is 70 years of age. back from his forehead, the height of which is exaggerated by growing baldness. His mus-tache and imperial are snow white, but his smile reveals a row of front teeth that would do credit

peculation. dence, said to be extant, that his French ances-is now a matter of inter-tress could trace her descent from Hugh Capet. could trace her descent from Hugh Capet,

Senhor Arriaga, however, declares that he was one in politics throughout his career. He is a doctor of laws of the University of Colmbra and has served as rector of that seat of learning He has also been a professor in the Lyce Lisbon and he served as Deputy for several terms Portuguese Parliament under the mor archy. Brevious to his election by the Constit. uent Assembly he was Procurator-General of the

It will be remembered that in the early spring in English political officer. Noel Williamson. was murdered in a village of the Abors, a wild people living just outside the confines of had gone to settle certain border troubles. He was set upon by an overwhelming force and was was set upon by an overwheiming force and was butchered with all his followers, natives and Englishmen, with the exception of one or two Indian lishmen, with the exception of one or two Indian troopers who made their way through the jungle tor, and Mr. Vezin readily acknowledged that he that it would be difficult to find elsewhere. to a supporting force that was coming up behind Mr. Williamson's party.

Climatic conditions have made it impracticable for the British authorities in India to wreak vengeance for the murders during the summer months, but such incidents are never forgotten by the Brit-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIF: In consider in the question of Columbus Day appropriations, ish Government, and now a punitive force is being subjle and private, let us not lose sight of a more assembled near the frontier of the Abor country. important thing connected with the holiday.

If those fortunate enough to be off on that day would kindly refrain from shopping and our pany of Sappers, with the first battalion of the guns will accompany the column. Major General Bower, C. B., commanding the British troops in

15 as the weather permits. A clean job will be done as respects the Abors. The village where the outrage took place will be burned; all the head men concerned in it who can be caught will be hanged, and the tribe, which has given a good

#### Italian Naval Scandal. There is a good deal of disgust in Italy over a recent act of the Minister of Marine, Rear Admi-

ral Leonardi-Cattolica, which according to the general beilef was designed to secure his neement in rank on easy terms. The Min-had previously earned considerable glory by the fearlessness with which he reformed personnel of the navy in its higher grades by personner of the hay a like likely states by weeding out notoriously aged, incompetent and stay at home officers. There can be no doubt that in a few months he materially increased the efficiency of the service. But he has lately lost all the credit gained by his reforms through the discovery that he slipped into one of the articles of a law recently passed by the Italian Parliament. regulating promotions in the navy, a joker to the effect that any time put in by an officer serving in the capacity of Minister of Marine should count upon his record the same as so much sea duty in ualifying him for higher rank.

When Rear Admiral Leonardi-Cattolica had

when Rear Admiral Leonardi-Cattolica had this provision put into the law he brought himself within six months of promotion to the grade of Vice Admiral, reckoning in his term of service in the Ministry. The Italians regard this as conduct the Ministry.

# Russia and Servia. There is a good deal of worry in Vienna over the atremely cordial tone of the toasis eachanged

between the Czar and King Peter of Servia upon the occasion of the latter's recent visit to St. Petersburg. Peter brought his daughter, the Princess Helena, to the Russian capital to be married to the Grand Duke John Constantinovi second cousin of the Czar, an alliance in itself
Bocker—The very
Bot wholly reassuring to Austrian ampitions.

Of great many of us.

course there was a state banquet at Peterhof, and the two monarchs and the Crown Prince of Servia. who accompanied his father and sister, were prodigal in declarations of amity and in allusions

The Czar dwelt in his speech upon the happy event as contributing much to consolidate the two peoples, and King Peter spoke of it and of the Czar's hospitality to him as affording "a dazzling onfirmation of the agelong traditions of faith-

confirmation of the agelong traditions of fatur-ful friendship between the two peoples, daughters of the same origin."
Of course it would be particularly inconvenient to Austria in case of a war with Russia to have to provide against a flank attack from across the Danube. Besides, it becomes more difficult to bully little Servia when her big brother, the Russian Bear, feels genially disposed toward her. It is not wholly surprising that professions are being lavished from Vienna of friendship for the Balkan peoples and of sincere desire for their political and economic development, which of course Austria would never, never dream of impeding in the remotest way.

### MINERAL WEALTH OF TRIPOLI. One Suggestion as to Italy's Motive in

Her War With Turkey. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: mond drilling in parts of North Africa adjacent to Tripoli carried on during service of an Italian syndicate that controls most of the iron ore deposits from which Italy makes a good deal of her iron of high grade fron ores. Very good from and steel, in small quantities, was made adjacent to Tripoli so long as there was wood

with which to smelt ores.
When Captain Jeremiah O'Brien of Maine was a prisoner in Tripoli, something more than a century ago, he designed and operated for a Bashaw an iron smelting works for producing charcoal iron under the methods then in use in New England. There is a substantial foundation for the opinion that a high grade steel for cutting instruments was made in parts of North Africa Tripoli for many centuries, and that therefrom went many of the Africans who developed sword, lance and armor making

Italy through her Ministry of Marine in vided capital for building and operating blast furnaces and iron and steel making

royalty. In recent years the mines have been in mining parlance "skinned." that is the best ores have been stripped so that they average 50 to 60 per cent. iron content, which is much above the average of most of the mines in our Northwest.

The Elba ores are mined near the sea, and water carriage is cheap to the mafniand of Italy and to England, where a good deal of the ore is consumed. It has been determined by recent drillings that at the present rate of extraction the Elba mines will be exhausted in fifteen years. Italy exacts a very small royalty upon her iron ores that are smelted in the kingdom. This has put a good deal of lucrative business into a number of iron and steel works which are owned by the royalty, nobility, gentry and many publicists.

Italy is dependent upon Germany and Great Britain for coal, and as coal is going higher in both those countries Italy is expecting to buy a good deal of American coal. Under the very best conditions Italian blast furnaces cannot produce a good grade of steel making iron for less I than \$2 to \$3 a ton above the prices that condition such costs gr our Western and Southern blast furnaces. But Italy purposes to keep her iron and steel works going, and to that end she is reaching out to get control of the valsable iron ore deposits in North Africa.

All the Italian blast furnaces and steel works are united in a strongly confederated bond. Although the principal works are widely apart, all are under the same technical and financial management. The number of shareholders is about \$5,000. With the object of checking emigration to the three Americas from Naples and adiacent parts the Italian Government brought into being acts providing that founders of iron and steel works at Naples should be enabled to buy Elba ores under a very small royalty and should be allowed to import materials and machinery free of imposts for a long term of years, and should be otherwise treated with high generosity by the Government. These acts brought into being the fine plants at Bagnoli, n eated with high generosity by ent. These acts brought into e plants at Bagnoli, near Na-iombino iron and steel works, by the kingdom, have a con-

also fostered by the kingdom, have a concession as to low royalties from Elba and
Sardinian mines. But in Sardinia the end
is in sight as to ores.

Hence 4taly is using her armed forces
either to acquire a large slice of North
Africa or to put the screws upon Turkey to
the end of obtaining a number of mining
concessions for iron ores and copper ores
in parts of the Turkish dominions that are
known to be rich in those minerals and
where mines have not been developed to
any extent. This is the colored gentleman
in the Tripoli woodpile.

G. WILFRED PEARCE, C. E.

G. WILFRED PEARCE, C. E. NEWARE, N. J., October 4.

# In Memory of Mme. Rachel.

From the Pall Mall Gatette.

Mme. Rachel is to be honored by a monument
it her birthplace in Switzerland, and English people in Geneva who recall the triumphs of the great actress are actively supporting the scheme.

Rachel was a brilliant stage figure and excited the greater number from photographs. he most rapturous admiration in her time, espedally in England, and Mr. Hermany Vegin. of her sturdlest champions, has described in pri-vate conversation what a sway she held over The size of the page admits of much larger her audiences. Once even his admiration was exrelied by a fellow spectator at a performance Schiller's "Mary Stuart." At the conclusion of an emotional passage he said to Vezin, "By that's great!" "Yes," replied Mr. Vezin, "it is are mediocre both as photographs and

#### liked classical drama, always spoke disparagingly of her acting. The Stamese Oath

admiration of Rachel, Dickens, who hearti

From the Nebraska Legal News.

If any form of oath is calculated to impress one, that which is prescribed to the State officials Gurkhas, the Thirty-second Pioneers and a com- of Siam is likely to do so. Each official has to

say:
"May the blood flow from my veins, may crocoiny of Sappers, with the first battalon many of Sappers. With the first battalon many of Sappers, with the first battalon many of Sappers. With several seven pounder military police with several seven pounder diles devour me, may I be condemned to carry diles devour me, may I be condemned to carry water to the flames of field in vessels without botter death may I enter the body of a ing all time in years as numerous as the sands of The advance will begin as soon after October all the seas. May I be reborn deaf, dumb and

#### and tertured by Prea Yam if I break this oath Mrs. Hayes in Kansas.

From the Kansas Cty Journal.
While every President from Lincoln to Taft has visited Kansas, only one President's wife ever made the tour. That was Mrs. Haves Wherever the train stopped there were always cries for Mrs. Hayes. The crowds wouldn't remain satisfied with seeing the President, General Sherman and the other notables, but insisted getting glimpses and hearing talks from the first lady of the land. Mrs. Hayes had come into prominence through frowning upon the custom who plundered him. The diary is exbecause of this was talked about the country over.

## The Jester Abroad.

occupied the seat in a day coach with me. While ing through New Rochelle he said he wante big factory where the Rochelle salts were made," and in passing through Greenwich said he was glad to see the place as he had read so much about the correct time being sent from

I left him at Bridgeport. What a trip he is going to have back to California! I envy him.
EDWARD HART. WATERBURY, Conn., October 6.

Takes Charge of the Commissariat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: May not Mr. H. Coolbroth of Conway, N. H., lease a niche n the Hall of Fame? He runs a restaurant.
PAUL M. HOLLISTER.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., October 6.

Its Function. Knicker-Mr. Hill says our stomachs will for

us back to the land.

Bocker—The vermiform appendix does

Mrs. Wharton's American Tragedy There is art and technical skill in Mrs Edith Wharton's "Ethan Frome" (Charles

NEW BOOKS.

Scribber's Sons) that is astonishing even from her mastery of style. Not an u necessary stroke, not a word too my the bitter tragedy belongs in the bleak New England landscape; it is as inevitas the decrees of the Hellenic fates. That Mrs. Wharton, after her digressions into the Henry James labyrinths of absolut of meaning or emotion which may be cernible and of words that may make thoughts, should be able to tell a direct straightforward story, to make us se into three souls through their common place actions and words, shows what a remarkable writer she is. This come, pretty close to a great story; it certainly will be taken to pieces and lectured upin college classrooms to demonstrate

be written. It may be from Balzac or Maupassant's peasants that we get the idea of the horro that comes when hatred and jealousy must dwell for years in a household held to gether by poverty or the demands of the land. There is nothing foreign in the application Mrs. Wharton makes, however, nowhere but in New England could the convictions and conventions that bind the two innocents have force; nowhere elsa probably would the deadly malice of the jealous wife be acknowledged by all to be only right. The reticence of the chief actors is wonderful and true to life; the comprehension and the holding off of the neighbors, who look on like a Greek chorus, are equally American. Yet it is the spirit of Greek tragedy that animates the story; the crushing, unavoidable fate that pursued its victims on a New England hill

what the short story is and how it should

farm as in the palaces of the Atrides. Mrs. Wharton has stepped out of the drawing room and the studio, with their refinements and preciosities, into the open air and real life. Perhaps she may turn vet from picturesque agonies to the every day emotions.

#### Mr. Hewlett Romances Again. Though there may be a nightmare

sort of incoherence in the age of chivalry that Mr Maurice Hewlett depicts in stories like "The Song of Renny" (Charles Scribner's Sons) and the ways of all manner of bygone men are jumbled together from the cave dwellers to the bullies of the renaissance, there is a jauntiness in the author's manner when he feels that he cannot be checked by facts or authority that is attractive. In this tale we have a mystic jingle about a noble house, and three young women to prove its truth. There is naught to attract any one to this hateful race, save the youth and sex of the heroines. Amid man of the brutal incidents that Mr. Hewlet revels in, whether in the days of knight hood or of the mercenary bands, the first presumptuous young person meetwith as vulgar a lover and as degrading adventures as any twentieth century kitchen wench. To be sure it enables Mr. Hewlett to bring in his gypsies and visions of the road.

The second young woman is wilful and has her own way first; she has become interested in a budding poet, how ever, who is much more mid-Victorian than medieval, and through his influence sees through the hollowness of the life leads and gives it up to marry him and to withdraw into middle class spectability after she has been widowed of her disagreeable first husband. Thereby she fulfils the second part of the rhym and the story ends. It is an entertaining tale that will appeal as much to the reader's sense of the ridiculous as to his fancy

# Mr. Calvert's Spanish Pictures.

Among the many matters that have engaged the attention of Mr. Albert F Calvert one of the strapgest has been Spanish cities. Number has apparently been of as much concern to him as artistic excellence or importance of the scene represented, and in the various books of the "Spanish series" published by the John Lane Company dozens of views of the same commonplace subject

may be found. There can be no doubt about Mr. Calvert's enthusiasm about Soain, however, and the two quarto volumes of pictures in 'Spain," published by J. M. Dent and Company (E. P. Dutton and Company) include nearly everything that a visitor to Spain would like to see reproduced. There are and these are on the whole better than those reproduced in the "Spanish series pictures for one thing, and there has been some selection for another. Some of the photographs are very good, others

Mr. Calvert has been wisely moderate in the text he has provided. The value of his book lies in the pictures. These do illustrate Spain, especially modern Spain, in a remarkable manner and will be welcome to many who have seen the

#### country. Some Real Adventures.

Over a hundred years ago, long befor Dr. Grenfell's time, Capt. George Carl wright of the British army decided to settle on the Labrador coast, partly for possible profit, but chiefly for the chance for sport. He stuck to it for a good many years and kept a diary, which is now republished, edited by Dr. Charles Wen dell Townsend, under the title 'Captai Cartwright and His Labrador Journal (Dana Estes and Company, Boston) He made six journeys from England to Labrador in all, the first in 1770, the las in 1785, returning in 1786 with Benedic Arnold as a fellow passenger. Of him he has an ungentlemanly trick to report He also suffered during the war from land. Mrs. Hayes had come into the incursion of American privateers tremely interesting, full of sport, of notes about the Esquimaux, with plenty personal matters. Dr. Grenfell vouches TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Coming up for the accuracy of Cartwright's obser-here from New York the other day a Californian vations. It is an unusually entertaining book of adventure, which has added im portance from the present interest in everything relating to Labrador.

A naturalist and hunter, Mr. Charles Sheldon, writes "The Wilderness of the Upper Yukon" (Charles Scribner's Sons a delightful book of outdoor adventur-Mr. Sheldon's quest was for mountain sheep; it led him into unexplored region and among unknown peaks near the hear waters of the Yukon. He tells the stor of his adventures day by day, his camp his sport, which was varied, though always kept sheep in mind; his explortion of rivers and mountains. He sun up the scientific results of his two year investigation tentatively. is simple and natural, and his book w be read with pleasure by sportsmen and lovers of nature, wholly apart from he